UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

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INSERTS

FOR

SUMMARIES

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to September 1, 1952

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on September 1, 1952. The last insert was issued on July 1, 1952. Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Sioux Falls-Mitchell, South Dakota, new markets.

Agriculture - Washington

(9/1/52)

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Table No. 2 - Basis of Class I price determination under Federal milk marketing orders, September 1, 1952

Market	Class I price formula based 1/ on: Prices paid for milk at 18 Midwest mfg. plants 2/	Prices paid for milk at Other mfg. plants	Butter-powder prices	Butter-cheese prices	General economic factors
Boston	-	-	-	-	X
Cedar Rapids	-	X	-	X	-
Chicago	X	-	X	-	-
Cincinnati	X	-	X	-	-
Cleveland	X	-	X	X	-
Columbus	X	-	X	-	-
Dayton-Springfield	X	-	X	X	-
Detroit	X	-	X	X	-
Dubuque	-	X	-	-	-
Duluth-Superior	-	-	X	-	-
Fall River	-	-	-	-	X
Fort Smith	X	X	X	-	-
Fort Wayne	-	X	X	X	-
Kansas City	X	-	X	-	-
Knoxville	X	X	X	X	-
Lima	X	-	X	X	-
Louisville	X	X	X	X	-
Lowell-Lawrence	-	-	-	-	X
Memphis	X	X	X	-	-
Milwaukee	X	-	X	X	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	-	-	X	-
Muskogee	X	X	X	-	-
Nashville	X	X	X	X	-
Neosho Valley	X	-	X	-	-
New Orleans	-	-	-	-	X
New York	-	-	-	-	X
North Texas	X	X	X	-	-
Oklahoma City	X	-	X	-	-
Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs	-	X	X	-	-
Paducah	X	X	X	-	-
Philadelphia	X	-	-	-	X
Puget Sound	X	-	X	X	-
Quad Cities	-	X	-	-	-
Rockford-Freeport	X	-	X	X	-
St. Louis	3/ X	-	X	-	-
San Antonio	X 4/	-	-	-	X
Sioux City	-	X	X	-	-
Sioux Falls-Mitchell	-	-	X	-	-
South Bend-LaPorte	X	-	X	X	-
Springfield, Mass.	-	-	-	-	X
Springfield, Mo.	3/ X	-	X	-	-
Toledo	X	X	X	X	-
Topeka	X	-	X	-	-
Tri-State	X	-	X	X	-
Tulsa	X	-	X	-	-
Wichita	X	-	X	-	-
Worcester	-	-	-	-	X

1/ Where more than one basis is marked "X" the price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price. Temporary suspension of pricing provisions have not been indicated. 2/ As specified in Order No.4 for Chicago. 3/ Plus 5 local plants. 4/ Limiting factor.

(2) Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.5 cents for each half cent that the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) is above or below 5.5 cents. (If prices for nonfat dry milk solids f.o.b. manufacturing plants are not available, use prices of nonfat dry milk solids delivered at Chicago in which event the "make" allowance is 7.5 cents.)

Class I - "Basic formula" price for the preceding delivery period plus $1.45 for the delivery periods July through December; plus $1.15 for the delivery periods January through March; and plus 75 cents for delivery periods April through June. However, the amounts added to the basic formula price shall be $2.21 for the months of September, October, and November 1952, $2.04 for December of 1952 and not less than $1.79 for January and February 1953.

If during the 12-month period prior to the month immediately preceding each of the following delivery period groups, the total volume of milk received from producers by handlers is more or less than 120 percent of Class I milk disposed of by handlers during such 12-month period, (excluding data from any handlers who did not have producer receipts and Class I sales in each of the months, September through February) the following adjustments are made to the Class I price.

Delivery period groups	For each percentage point that receipts from producers as a percent of Class I milk is	
	Below 120 percent (add)	Above 120 percent (subtract)
	Cents	Cents
January through March	2	3
April through June	0	3
July through December	3	3

The Class I differential during December 1951 shall be $1.80

Class II - Same as "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.125.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Producer Price - Same as Class II.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 37 cities and towns in the metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or any plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, and the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40 of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Producer:

A dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets," and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." Under specified conditions this definition also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is diverted to a handler's nonpool plant. The term does not apply to a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Springfield, Lowell-Lawrence, or Worcester orders and whose milk is diverted to a Boston pool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during April, May, or June but whose milk was received at a nonpool plant of the handler or the handler's affiliate during any of the preceding months of July through March. "Exempt milk" is milk from an unregulated plant or a dairy farmer's own production which is delivered in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):

Class I (New England basic Class I price)

(A) Compute an economic index as follows:

(1) Divide by 1.143 the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly wholesale price index (1947-49 base period).

(2) Compute an index of per capita disposable income in New England as follows:

(a) Determine the latest Department of Commerce's National and Regional per capita income payments and establish the New England per capita income relationship to the National per capita income, "New England adjustment percentage."

(b) Multiply the "New England adjustment percentage" by the latest quarterly figures of the current annual rate of per capita disposable personal income in the United States as released by the Department of Commerce or the Council of Economic advisers.

(c) Divide the result by 15.27.

(3) Compute a grain-labor/cost index by computing the sum of (1) and (2).

(a) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.844 and multiply by 0.6.

(b) Compute the weighted average of the following farm wage rates reported for the New England region:

	Weight
Rate per month with board and room	1
Rate per month with house	1
Rate per week with board and room	4.33
Rate per week without board or room	4.33
Rate per day without board or room	26

Divide this weighted average by 1.458 and multiply by 0.4.

(4) Compute the sum of (1), (2), and (3), divide the sum so computed by 3. (This is the economic index).

(B) Compute a supply-demand adjustment factor as follows:

(1) Divide the four market total (Greater Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester) of Class I producer milk for both the second and third preceding

months by the four market total of producer receipts for the same months. Divide each of the resulting percentages into the following normal Class I percentage for the respective month, multiply each by 100, and determine a simple average of the resulting percentage (percentage of normal supply).

Month	Normal Class I Percentage	Month	Normal Class I Percentage	Month	Normal Class I Percentage	Month	Normal Class I Percentage
Jan.	76.9	April	57.7	July	61.6	Oct.	73.4
Feb.	73.9	May	51.6	Aug.	70.1	Nov.	82.0
March	65.3	June	50.7	Sept.	70.7	Dec.	77.8

(2) The supply-demand adjustment factor is the figure opposite the bracket under the normal supply column within which the percentage computed in (1) above falls. Specified procedure governs percentages which do not fall within a tabulated bracket.

Percentage of Normal Supply	Supply-Demand Adjustment Factor
91.5 and under	1.12
92 - 92.5	1.10
93 - 93.5	1.08
94 - 94.5	1.06
95 - 96	1.04
97 - 98	1.02
99 - 101	1.00
102 - 103	.98
104 - 105	.96
106 - 107	.94
108 - 109	.92
110 - 111	.90
112 and over	.88

The supply-demand adjustment shall not be less than .98 prior to January 1953 or less than .96 prior to March 1953.

(C) The seasonal adjustment factor for the pricing month is as follows:

January and February	1.04
March	1.00
April	.92
May and June	.88
July	.96
August	1.00
September	1.04
October, November, and December	1.08

(D) Compute a New England basic Class I price index as follows: Multiply the economic index (A) by the supply-demand adjustment factor (B) and multiply the result by the seasonal adjustment factor (C).

(E) The New England basic Class I price is as follows:

New England Class I Price Index Times $0.0561		Class I Price
At Least	But Less Than	
$4.88	$5.10	$4.99
5.10	5.32	5.21
5.52	5.54	5.43
5.54	5.76	5.65
5.76	5.98	5.87
5.98	6.20	6.09
6.20	6.42	6.31

Extend the table at indicated rate if the New England Class I price index times $0.0561 does not fall within a tabulated bracket.

The price in November and December cannot be less than the price for the preceding month.

Class II -

(1) The price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 per cent cream during the delivery month, minus 52.5 cents 1/, divide by 33, times 0.98, times 3.7. (If cream price is not reported, add to the butter value the average difference between the cream price and butter value during the preceding three months, the butter value being the price of 92-score at Chicago times 1.22, times 33.) For the butterfat content of any milk used to make salted butter or cheese during April, May, June, or July use price of 92-score butter at New York times 1.2.

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

(3) Add the results of (1) and (2) and subtract for each delivery period the following amounts:

Delivery period	Cents
January, February, October, November, and December	67
August and September	73
March, April, and July	79
May and June	85

These "handlers' allowances" are subject to reduction (for each month following the first month in which such reduction would amount to 5 cents) by any amount by which the United States average price paid for milk for manufacturing adjusted to 3.7 per cent butterfat content, during the preceding 12 months exceeded the average of Class II prices during the same 12 months.

1/ Based on freight rates for cream as of October 1, 1951. Subject to automatic adjustment if cream freight rate changes.

Outside Sales:

Any fluid milk products except cream which is moved to an unregulated plant is classified as Class I up to the total quantity of milk so moved which is utilized as Class I at the unregulated plant. If moved to a producer-handler's plant or to an unregulated plant and then to another plant, it is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is outside the New England states and New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales of Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of Boston, and who receives no milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Such a handler may receive milk from other producer-handlers. Such handlers are required to furnish reports as to their receipts and utilization of fluid milk products.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay the pro rata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 3 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, on outside milk, and on "exempt milk" processed at a regulated plant (custom processing).

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as certified to by cooperatives, are turned over to associations. No marketing service charge is deducted for non-members.

By the 10th day of each month, handlers are required to make a payment on account to producers for approximately the value of milk received during the first 15 days of the preceding month. Such payments may not be at a rate which is less than the Class II price.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who operate unregulated plants from which milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant are required to make payments to the market administrator for general distribution to producers equivalent to the difference between the Class I price and the Class II price on the quantity of milk so disposed of. A similar payment is required on receipts of outside milk which are in excess of a handler's total use of Class II milk (after deducting receipts of cream).

is milk received at a regulated plant (1) in bulk from an unregulated plant or from the dairy farmer in exchange for an equivalent quantity of packaged milk or (2) in packaged form from an unregulated plant in return for an equivalent quantity of bulk milk moved from a regulated plant for packaging during the same month.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary, Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Prices are adjusted for changes in rail tariffs for carlots, tank cars, on shipments 201-210 miles.

Page 37 is omitted.

Class II

(1) Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33, times 0.98 times 3.7. (If cream price is not reported, add to the butter value the average difference between the cream price and butter value during the preceding three months, the butter value being the price of 92-score at Chicago times 1.22, times 33.)

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

From the sum of (1) and (2) above subtract the following amounts:

Month	Amount (Cents)
January and February	67
March and April	79
May and June	85
July	79
August and September	73
October, November and December	67

These "handlers' allowances" are subject to reduction, (for each month following the first month in which such reduction would amount to 5 cents) by any amount by which the U. S. average price paid for milk for manufacturing, adjusted to 3.7 per cent butterfat content, during the preceding 12 months exceeded the average of Class II prices for Boston, (201-210 mile zone) during the same 12 months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40 quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33, subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. (If the cream price is not available, use an equivalent price, based on butter price quotations for the split-month period, computed in the same manner as for the Class II price.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Worcester or Springfield orders are assigned to Class I except that if shipper and receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment, such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to receiver's total Class II use of fluid milk products other than cream.

Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of "outside milk" are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, on "outside milk" assigned to Class I.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order plants pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, except cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant (and also to a producer-handler's plant) are classified as Class I milk up to the total Class I uses of the same form of product at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are classified in the class to which they are assigned under those orders. Fluid milk products, other than cream, if moved to a regulated plant of a non-pool handler or to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order and then moved to another plant is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England states and New York State, it is Class I. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area except that any penalty payments incurred on sales classified as outside milk under the Boston order are deducted from the handler's obligation hereunder.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk other than exempt milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers, makes payments into the producer-settlement fund under specified conditions (see "Special Handler Provisions").

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays the prorata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 4 cents per hundredweight on milk

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 35

Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs (Nebraska and Iowa)

Marketing Area:

Nebraska - Omaha and parts of Douglas and Sarpy Counties.
Lincoln and parts of Lancaster County.

Iowa - Council Bluffs and parts of Pottawattamie County.

Handler:

(1) A person who operates an approved plant, i. e., any milk processing plant from which (a) Class I milk is disposed of to any Federal agency located within the marketing area, or (b) from which Class I milk qualified for a Grade A permit is disposed of on routes in the marketing area, or (c) a plant receiving Grade A milk under the jurisdiction of the appropriate health department for disposition to plants described in (b).

(2) A cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by the appropriate health authority or is acceptable to a Federal agency within the area which milk is received at an approved plant or is diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, yoghurt, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, either sweet or sour (including any mixture of butterfat and skim milk of more than 6.0 butterfat except ice cream mix and frozen deserts) eggnog, concentrated milk for fluid consumption, and milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Milk products not specified in Class I; shrinkage not exceeding 2 percent of receipts from producers, cooperative associations and emergency milk; and shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (butterfat and skim milk priced separately):

A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk for the preceding delivery period at the following plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8:

Amboy Milk Products Company,	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Company,	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Company,	Sterling, Illinois

Carnation Milk Company,	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Milk Company,	Northfield, Minnesota
Carnation Milk Company,	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Milk Company,	Waverly, Iowa
Dean Milk Company,	Pecatonica, Illinois
Fort Dodge Creamery Company,	Fort Dodge, Iowa
Pet Milk Company,	Shullsburg, Wisconsin
United Milk Products Company,	Argo Fay, Illinois

(2) The price for Class II milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat for the preceding delivery period plus 15 cents.

Class I - The price for 3.8 per cent Class I milk is the basic formula price plus $1.40.

The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the price per hundredweight for Class II butterfat for the preceding delivery period plus $28.00.

The price per hundredweight for skim milk is computed by multiplying by 0.038 the price per hundredweight for Class I butterfat and subtracting this from the Class I price for milk of 3.8 per cent and dividing the result by 0.962.

Class II - The price per hundredweight of milk containing 3.8 percent butterfat is 3.8 times the value of (1) (b) and plus the value of (2) (a) shown below:

(1) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is computed by (a) multiplying by 1.25 the price of 92-score butter at Chicago, (b) subtracting 8 cents, and (c) multiplying the result by 100.

(2) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by (a) adding to 17 cents, 3 cents for each full 1/2 cent that the price of nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption, spray and roller process, carlots at Chicago, is above 7 cents per pound and (b) dividing the resulting sum by 0.962. (If the above nonfat dry milk solids price is not quoted, use nonfat dry milk solids, human consumption, carlot prices, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area and add 3 cents to such price for each 1/2 cent that such price is above 6 cents per pound.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None. Butterfat and skim milk are priced separately.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Location Differentials:

To handlers - same as producer but applicable to all milk moved to the marketing area as milk, skim milk or cream.

To Producers - 5 cents at Waterloo, Nebraska; 10 cents at any plant more than 45 miles from area.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. On milk received from producers during April, May, and June, 8 percent of the pool volume is deducted. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following September, October, and November. The fund is then divided into 3 equal parts and included in the uniform price computation for each month.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream by a handler other than a cooperative association to another handler who receives milk from producers or associations of producers shall be Class I. May be classified otherwise if a statement as to actual utilization is furnished by the buyer.

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream to a producer-handler shall be Class I.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" is apportioned on a pro rata basis by classes in accordance with the receiving handler's total utilization of milk. "Emergency milk" is milk which is received by a handler from other than producers during a delivery period in which the market administrator determines that the supply of skim milk or butterfat available to a handler is insufficient for his disposition of Class I. The quantity of "emergency milk" is limited to the difference between the amount of milk received from producers and 107 per cent of the handler's disposition of Class I.

Skim milk and butterfat received from other than producer sources which is not "emergency milk" shall be classified in the receiving handler's lowest class use.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant is classified: (1) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk, or cream to an unapproved plant more than 150 miles from the marketing area; (2) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant less than 150 miles from the marketing area unless the handler claims Class II which is verified by audit of the buyer's records.

Producer-handlers:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers or association of producers is exempt from the pricing provision of the order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including handler's own production, emergency milk, and "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

No provisions are made either for authorized deductions from payments to members of cooperative associations or for marketing service charges for non-members.

disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III. Frozen cream, plastic cream, and ice cream and ice cream mix (liquid or powder) derived from Grade B milk is classified in Class IV.

Class III - Condensed milk (sweetened or unsweetened) disposed of to commercial food processors located within the surplus milk manufacturing area, sweetened condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, evaporated milk, whole milk powder, nonfat dry milk solids, condensed skim milk (these specified products being designated as Class III(a) milk), milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), loss in transit, and shrinkage (not over 0.5 per cent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 per cent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler.)

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Basic Formula - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II. The "basic formula" price is the higher of Class III or Class IV price for the preceding month.

Classes I and II - "Basic formula" price plus the fixed differentials and "supply-demand" adjustment as follows:

Grade A -

Month	Fixed Differential	
	Class I	Class II
	(cents per hundredweight)	
May-June	60	40
July-Nov.	110	70
Dec.-Apr.	80	50

Supply-Demand Adjustment - Class I and Class II prices are subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from the percentage which Class I and II sales are of producer receipts for the most recent twelve months. A price adjustment of 3 cents is made for each percentage point that utilization differs from 72 percent. Such price adjustment applies to both the Class I price and the Class II price.

Grade B - Above prices less 10 cents.

(On Grade A or B moved in bulk outside the designated surplus manufacturing area during September, October, or November the above prices are increased by 70 cents.)

Class III - The higher price resulting from the following two formulae (except that evaporated and condensed milk, whole milk powder, and nonfat dry milk solids are priced under "(1)"):

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at the following places:

Borden Company,	Black Creek, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Greenville, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company,	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Jefferson, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Nayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company,	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company,	West Bend, Wisconsin

(2) The Class IV price.

Class IV - Price per pound of Chicago 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 75.2 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices: The location adjustment credit on milk received from producers at a plant beyond 70 miles from Chicago which is either (a) moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk to a city bottling plant, or (b) classified as Class I milk without being moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk (except unaccounted-for milk) is 2 cents for each 15 miles that the plant is located beyond 70 miles but the total adjustment credit cannot exceed 42 cents per hundredweight.

The location adjustment credit on milk received at a plant beyond 70 miles which is (a) moved as fluid cream to a city bottling or ice cream plant, or (b) which is classified as Class II milk without being moved as cream or milk is as follows:

Distance from the approved plant to the City Hall in Chicago (miles)	Cents per hundredweight
0 to 70	0
70.1 to 85	5
85.1 to 115	10
115.1 to 160	20
160.1 to 220	30
220.1 to 250	35
250.1 to 310	40
310.1 and over	50

Outside Sales:

(1) Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant subject to another Federal milk marketing order is Class I. If moved as fluid cream to such a plant it is Class II. If proof is furnished that such classification exceeds the total utilization in such classes of the receiving plant, the excess shall be classified in accordance with actual utilization.

(2) Milk moved as fluid milk or fluid cream to an unapproved plant within an area defined as the "surplus manufacturing area," which plant manufactured butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), evaporated milk, condensed milk, or skim milk, whole milk powder, nonfat dry milk solids, casein, or ice cream powder, shall be classified in accordance with utilization.

(3) Milk moved as fluid milk to an unapproved plant within the "Surplus manufacturing area" which does not manufacture any of the products in (2) is Class I and milk moved as fluid cream is Class II subject to prescribed conditions.

(4) If the unapproved plant receipts from an approved plant are commingled with its other receipts, receipts of approved fluid milk shall be allocated, according to daily records, to available quantities of Classes III, III-A, IV, II, and I in that sequence; and receipts of approved fluid cream shall be allocated in a similar manner to Classes IV, III, III-A, II, and I in that sequence. If the unapproved plant does not make available to the market administrator adequate utilization records on a daily basis but does make available monthly utilization records, fluid milk received from an approved plant shall be allocated to Classes I, II, III, III-A, and IV in that sequence; and fluid cream from an unapproved plant shall be allocated in a similar manner to available quantities of Classes II, III, III-A, IV, and I in that sequence.

(5) Milk moved as fluid milk or bulk condensed or concentrated milk (not less than 2% nor more than 12 percent butterfat) to a plant outside the "surplus manufacturing area" is classified as Class I. If moved as fluid cream it is classified as Class II. Producer milk moved from a handler's plant to a "surplus manufacturing area" during a work stoppage is classified according to utilization in the unregulated plant subject to prescribed conditions.

(6) The "surplus manufacturing area" comprises the State of Wisconsin and specified counties in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

(7) Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Class I-A - Same as Class I except that the price shall be 80 percent of the Class I price March through August.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

For Skim Milk - The price of carlot, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (excluding that designated as animal feed) f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area, minus 4 cents and multiplied by 8.5.

For Butterfat - Chicago 92-score butter minus 3 cents, times 1.20.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.00. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago), minus 7 cents, times 7.5.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is announced for milk containing 4.0 per cent butterfat. The butterfat differential for each handler is computed as follows: The handler's uniform price per hundredweight of butterfat, minus the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, divided by 1.000.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price: The Class I price is established for the 61-70 mile zone. The following schedule of differentials is established.

Miles from New Orleans	Cents per hundredweight
20 or less	+ 28
20 to 30	+ 8
30 to 40	+ 6
40 to 50	+ 4
50 to 60	+ 2
60 to 70	0
70 to 80	- 2
80 to 90	- 4
90 to 100	- 6
100 to 110	- 7
More than 110	- 8

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

(1) Class II price.

(2) Average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 3.8 per cent by adding price of 92-score butteraat Chicago times 0.12 times 3.

(3) 92-score butter at Chicago times 6

PLUS

2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.8.

(4) 92-score butter at Chicago x 1.2 x3.8.

PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, multiply by 8.2.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus $1.25 except that the price for each of the months of September 1952 through February 1953 shall be the basic formula price plus $1.69.

Class II - August through March, the higher of:

(1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content, adjusted to 3.8 per cent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company	Paoli, Indiana
Salem Cheese and Milk Co.,	Salem, Indiana
Madison Milk Co.,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketing Asso.,	Orleans, Indiana

or

(2) Item (4) of "basic formula" above (butter-powder).

April through July, the higher of:

(1) Local plant price, above,

or

(2) Price of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15 times 3.8

PLUS

price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 5.5 cents, times 8.2, deduct 8 cents.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47

Fall River, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Massachusetts - Fall River and Somerset.

Rhode Island - Tiverton.

Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers, part of which is disposed of in the marketing area for consumption as milk or cream. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk marketed by it, regardless of whether it operates a plant.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which Class I milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area unless:

(1) Minimum prices are required to be paid to him under provisions of any other Federal order;

(2) Milk delivered by him is part of the handler's normal supply for another market; and

(i) Is classified in Class II or is disposed of outside the marketing area and is classified as Class I, or

(ii) Is moved to a plant from which the quantity of Class I milk sold or distributed in the marketing area during the delivery period is no greater than the quantity of Class I milk received during the delivery period at such plant from Fall River handlers plus the quantity of bulk milk received from a Federal order plant during the delivery period; or

(3) His milk is delivered to a plant located outside Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products sold, distributed, or disposed of as milk containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 percent butterfat; chocolate or flavored whole milk or skim milk, or cultured skim milk for human consumption; 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of milk and milk drinks received; all items not specified as Class I.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone):

Class I - The new England Class I price (see Boston summary Order No. 4) plus 81 cents.

Prices are adjusted for changes in rail tariffs for carlots, tank cars, on shipments 201-210 miles.

Page 66 is omitted.

Class II

(1) Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40 quart can divided by 33, times 0.98, times 3.7. (If cream price is not reported, add to the butter value the average difference between the cream price and butter value during the preceding three months, the butter value being the price of 92 - score at Chicago, times 1.22, times 33.)

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

From the sum of 1 & 2 above subtract the following amounts:

Month	Amount
January and February	$.67
March and April	$.79
May and June	$.85
July	$.79
August and September	$.73
October, November, and December	$.67

These "handlers' allowances" are subject to reduction, (for each month following the first month in which such reduction would amount to 5 cents) by any amount by which the U. S. average price paid for milk for manufacturing, adjusted to 3.7 per cent butterfat content, during the preceding 12 months exceeded the average of Class II prices for Boston, (201-210 mile zone) during the same 12 months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40 quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Price per pound 93-score butter at New York times 4.24, plus price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area), multiplied by 8.2, and subtract from such sum 65 cents.

(2) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).

(3) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price of Cheddars at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class I - January through April - "basic formula" price plus 70 cents.

May and June - "basic formula" price plus 60 cents.

July through November - "basic formula" price plus $1.10; December - "basic formula" price plus 80 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is computed in accordance with formula (1) used in the "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2114, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - A location differential applies to Class I milk in the amount of one cent per hundredweight for each mile that a handler's plant is more than 15 miles from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul.

Producer Price - Same as Class I price differential.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 91

Rockford-Freeport, Illinois

Marketing Area:

Cities of Rockford, Loves Part, and Freeport, and the townships of Burritt, Cherry Valley, Harlem, Owen, Rockford, and Winnebago, in Winnebago County, and Florence, Harlem, Lancaster, and Silver Creek, in Stephenson County, Illinois.

Handler:

(1) The operator of an approved plant.

(2) The operator of an unapproved plant from which a route is operated within the marketing area; and

(3) A cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which is diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant from which no route is operated within the marketing area.

Producer:

"Grade A Producer" - Person (except a producer-handler) who delivers approved milk (milk under inspection of health authorities of any of the municipalities of the marketing area or of the State of Illinois) which is received at an approved plant or is diverted from such a plant to an unapproved plant by a cooperative association.

"Non-Grade A Producer" - Person (except a producer-handler) who produces milk which is received at an unapproved plant from which a route is operated in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk; fluid or frozen concentrated milk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks not sterilized, cream, mixtures of cream, milk or skim milk containing more than 6.0 percent butterfat, eggnog, and milk not accounted for in Class II.

Class II - Milk products other than those specified in Class I, inventory variation, and milk products dumped or disposed of for livestock, and shrinkage in "other source" milk and in producer milk but not in excess of 2 percent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I (Grade A milk) -

At Rockford plants the price established for 3.5 percent Class I milk in the 70-85 mile zone under the Chicago order plus 4 cents.

At Freeport plants the price established for 3.5 percent Class I milk in the 100-115 mile zone under the Chicago order plus 4 cents.

Non-Grade A - Grade A price less 10 cents.

Class II - The highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order),

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times (the price per pound of Wisconsin State Brand "Cheddars", cars or truckloads, f.o.b. Wisconsin assembly points less 1.3 cents). Divide such sum by 7, add 30% thereof, and multiply by 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.24, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 75.2 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.131.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Producer Price - Same as Class II.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. If a handler accounts for the disposition of more milk than is accounted for as received from producers (after making deductions from other handlers, etc.) the value of this additional milk is included in the handler's uniform price.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause. Separate pools are established for Grade A and non-Grade A milk. An adjustment is made to account for difference in utilization as between Rockford plants and Freeport plants.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk and cream transferred to a regulated plant of another handler is classified in accordance with written agreement between both handlers except that skim milk and butterfat so assigned to a class shall be limited to the amount remaining in such class after subtraction of "other source" milk. Transfers to producer-handlers are Class I if in the form of milk, skim milk or cream.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk received in bulk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Receipts of milk, cream, and other fluid milk products in consumer packages when subject to another Federal order are not included in the classification and accounting for milk.

Bulk receipts from other Federal order markets in September through December are Class I if shipped as milk or skim milk and are Class II if shipped as cream.

Outside Sales:

Transfers to non-handlers at plants not more than 100 miles from marketing area are classified as Class I if in the form of milk, skim milk or cream, except that such transfers may be classified in accordance with reported utilization, subject to verification.

Transfers to unapproved plants more than 100 miles from the marketing area are classified as Class I if in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream.

Producer-handler:

Person who produces milk and operates a route in the marketing area but who receives no milk from producers is exempt from the regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Overdue obligations of handlers to producers, producer associations, and to the market administrator accrue interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent per month.

Handlers subject to another Federal order are not subject to this order except that if the Secretary determines that a handler under the order regulating the Chicago marketing area is distributing a greater proportion of his milk in this marketing area, he is subject to this order. Handlers subject to other orders and distributing in this marketing area are required to make reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96

Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Agawam	Northampton
Chicopee	South Hadley
Easthampton	Springfield
East Longmeadow	Westfield
Holyoke	West Springfield
Long Meadow	Wilbraham
Ludlow	

Handler:

Person who, in a given month, operates a pool plant or any other plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant under specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers delivering to the plant who hold certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's Class I milk which is disposed of in the marketing area, the holding of a license by the handler under Chapter 94, Section 40, of the Massachusetts General Laws. Conditions are also set forth by which a pool plant may lose such designation.

Producer:

Person, other than a producer-handler, whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant or diverted from such plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets" and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." A "dairy farmer for other markets" is one whose milk is received at a pool plant during March through September from a farm from which the handler or an affiliate received nonpool milk on more than 3 days in any one of the preceding months of October through February. "Exempt milk" is milk from an unregulated plant or from a dairy farmer's own production which is delivered in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary - Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Prices are adjusted for changes in rail tariffs for carlots, tank cars, on shipments 201-210 miles.

Page 148 is omitted.

Class II -

(1) Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33, times 0.98, times 3.7 (If cream price is not reported, add to the butter value the average difference between the cream price and butter value during the preceding three months, the butter value being the price of 92-score at Chicago times 1.22, times 33.)

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

From the sum of (1) and (2) above subtract the following amounts:

Month	Amount (Cents)
January and February	67
March and April	79
May and June	85
July	79
August and September	73
October, November, and December	67

These "handlers' allowances" are subject to reduction, (for each month following the first month in which such reduction would amount to 5 cents) by any amount by which the U. S. average price paid for milk for manufacturing, adjusted to 3.7 per cent butterfat content, during the preceding 12 months exceeded the average of Class II prices for Boston, (201-210 mile zone) during the same 12 months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Producer Price - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month to the 15th day of the current month divided by 33, subtract 1.5 cents and divide the result by 10. If the cream price is not available, use an equivalent price, based on butter price quotations for the split-month period, computed in the same manner as for the Class II price.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence or Worcester order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved to a producer-handler's plant or to any unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence or Worcester orders is classified as Class I. Movements to plants subject to such orders are classified in the class to which assigned under the other orders. Movements assigned to Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order are classified in Class I under this order. Milk assigned to other classes under the New York order is classified as Class II under this order. Milk retransferred after movement to a regulated plant of a nonpool handler or to an unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence or Worcester orders is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk except "exempt milk" from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers makes payments into the producer-settlement fund under specified conditions (see "Special Handler Provisions").

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays the prorata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers including his own production and on his receipts of outside milk (except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants), and on "exempt milk" processed at a regulated plant. Receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate by which the rate under this order exceeds the rate under the other order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, buttermilk, 98 percent by weight of the fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk, and fluid milk products not classified as Class II.

Class II - Products not in Class I; plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - The New England Class I price (see Boston summary - Order No. 4) plus 52 cents.

Prices are adjusted for change in rail tariffs for carlots, tank cars, on shipments 201-210 miles.

Page 155 is omitted.

Class II -

(1) Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33, times 0.98, times 3.7. (If cream price is not reported, add to the butter value the average difference between the cream price and butter value during the preceding three months, the butter value being the price of 92-score at Chicago, times 1.22, times 33.)

(2) Multiply by 7.85 the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants) for the period from the 26th day of the preceding month to the 25th day of the current month.

From the sum of 1 & 2 above subtract the following amounts:

Month	Amount (Cents)
January and February	67
March and April	79
May and June	85
July	79
August and September	73
October, November, and December	67

These "handlers' allowances" are subject to reduction, (for each month following the first month in which such reduction would amount to 5 cents) by any amount by which the U. S. average price paid for milk for manufacturing, adjusted to 3.7 per cent butterfat content, during the preceding 12 months exceeded the average of Class II prices for Boston, (201-210 mile zone) during the same 12 months.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - No specific butterfat differential; in effect the producer differential applies.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products other than cream are classified in accordance with assignment or actual utilization respectively if moved to another pool plant or if moved to a buyer-handler's plant. Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products, if moved to another plant, are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order. Receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified in Class I-A or I-B under that order. Receipts from plants subject to the Worcester or Lowell-Lawrence orders are assigned to Class I except that if the shipper and the receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to the receiver's total Class II uses of fluid milk products other than cream.

Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of "outside milk" are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices, on "outside milk" assigned to Class I.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, or Springfield order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved to a producer-handler's plant or to any unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence or Springfield orders is classified as Class I. Movements to plants subject to such orders are classified in the class to which assigned under the other orders. Movements assigned to Class I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order are classified in Class I under this order. Milk assigned to other classes under the New York order is classified as Class II under this order. Milk retransferred after movement to a regulated plant of a nonpool handler or to an unregulated plant except one subject to the New York, Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, or Springfield orders is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant whichever is applicable except that if the plant is located outside the New England States or New York State, it is Class I. Outside sales of Class I milk are priced the same as sales in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk except "exempt" milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers, makes payments into producer settlement fund under specified conditions (see "Special Handler Provisions").

(1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May and June - $1.45; all other months - $1.85. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) For September 1952 through December 1952 add $2.25.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

Present Operator	Location
American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy,	Norman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Sileam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

To handlers - On milk, skim milk or cream moved from a plant more than 35 miles from Tulsa to the marketing area, the following differentials apply:

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is not subject to the pricing provisions of the order but must make certain reports to the market administrator upon request by him.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month at the Class II price for the preceding month. If a cooperative association of producers requests it, handlers are required to pay to the association at least 3 days before the end of the month the total value of members' milk received during the first 15 days of the month.

A base rating plan applies April through June with bases determined by daily average deliveries during the preceding September through January (90 being the minimum number used to compute the daily average). Bases for 1951 are determined by daily average deliveries during December 1950 and January 1951.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order but such handlers are required to make reports under this order.

If a handler, subject to another order, disposes of Class I milk under this order, he pays into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.

2. Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the delivery period times 1.20, times 3.5.

PLUS

$3\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each full $\frac{1}{2}$ cent that the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago area plants) is above 5.5 cents.

Class I Price - "Basic formula" price for the preceding delivery period plus $1.08 for July through December, 83 cents January through March, and 63 cents April through June, provided that during the months of July through March the Class I price shall be not less than the Class I price under the St. Louis order less 27¢. However, the amounts added to the basic formula price for September through November 1952 shall be $2.00 and not less than the basic formula price for the preceding delivery period plus $1.58 in the months of December 1952 through February 1953.

Class II Price - "Basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the preceding delivery period times 0.125.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the delivery period times 0.120.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter for the delivery period times 0.120.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (except bulk ice cream mix, eggnog, and aerated cream), all skim milk and butterfat in inventory at the end of the delivery period in the form of Class I items, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 per cent (except that during the delivery periods of April, May, and June actual shrinkage on skim milk in producer milk shall be limited to 5 per cent of such receipts), and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

(1) Class II price.

(2) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(3) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5 and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June $1.00; all other months $1.45. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) For September 1952 through January 1953 add $1.85

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 76

Fort Smith, Arkansas

Marketing Area:

All territory within the corporate limits of Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas, and within the boundaries of the Camp Chaffee military reservation.

Handler:

(1) A person who operates an approved plant, i. e., any milk plant which is approved by any health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area and from which Class I products are disposed of for fluid consumption in the marketing area.

(2) A cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

A person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk under a dairy farm inspection permit or rating issued by the appropriate health authority which milk is received at an approved plant or is diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream and any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk, (except bulk ice cream mix) and milk not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II - Products other than those specified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 percent, all skim milk and butterfat in inventory variation of Class I product, and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

(1) Class II prices.

(2) Prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18- Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 4.0 percent basis by dividing the average price of the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.

(3) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 multiplied by 8.5 and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June $1.45, all other months $1.85. (The price for October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

Present Operator	Location
Carnation Co.	Mount Vernon, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.	Neosho, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.	Siloam Springs, Arkansas
Sugar Creed Creamery	Russellville, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the current month, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted by a handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is classified as Class I if (1) transferred or diverted to the approved plant of another handler unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and in such event, if either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification, or (2) transferred or diverted to a producer-handler.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant is classified: (1) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or Grade A cream and as Class II if moved as cream without Grade A certification to an unapproved plant 185 miles from the approved plant; (2) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 185 miles from the approved plant and from which Class I milk is disposed of unless the Market Administrator can verify Class II usage; (3) as Class II milk if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 185 miles from the approved plant and from which no Class I is disposed of.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is exempt from the pricing provisions of the order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including handler's own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A monthly service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made on or before the last day of each month to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Bases are established at the average daily deliveries during October through January (90 being the minimum number of days used to compute the daily average), and apply the following April, May, and June.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order except for reports. Also, for that proportion of milk the handler disposes of as Class I milk under this order he must pay into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater (subject to a 45-cent deduction per hundredweight of the approved plant of such handler is subject to Federal Order No. 21, Springfield, Missouri) than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 56

Sioux Falls-Mitchell, South Dakota

Marketing Area:

All territory within the corporate limits of Sioux Falls, South Sioux Falls, and Mitchell, all in South Dakota.

Handler:

(1) A person, other than a producer handler, who operates an approved plant, i. e., a plant operated under a health permit issued by the Mitchell or Sioux Falls health authorities and which processes producer milk for disposal as Class I in the marketing area.

(2) A person who operates an unapproved plant where milk is processed and from which milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area unless such milk is received at and disposed of from an approved plant.

(3) A cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

A person who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by local health authorities which milk is received at an approved plant or is diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, any mixture of skim milk and butterfat over 6 percent butterfat (except ice cream mix and frozen desserts), any other product required by the health authorities to be produced from Grade A milk, and skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Skim milk dumped or disposed of as livestock feed; skim milk and butterfat (a) disposed of in products other than those classified as Class I, (b) in shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, (c) in shrinkage of "other source" milk, (d) in inventory variation.

Class II-A - All skim milk and butterfat which during the months of February through July is used to produce butter, American cheese, caesin, animal feed or nonfat dry milk solids, and skim milk dumped.

Class Prices (Butterfat and skim milk priced separately):

Class I (3.5 percent butterfat) Class II for previous delivery period plus $1.25.

The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the price per hundredweight of Class II butterfat plus $25.00.

The price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying by 0.035 the price for Class I butterfat and subtract this from the Class I price for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat and dividing the result by 0.965.

Class II (3.5 percent butterfat).

(1) (a) 92-score Chicago butter times 1.25, minus 5 cents, (b) times 3.5, (c) add 21 cents and then add 3 cents for each ½ cent that the price of nonfat dry milk solids, spray and roller process, human consumption, delivered at Chicago is above 7 cents per pound (if the nonfat solids price is not quoted, use instead the price of nonfat dry milk solids, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area and add 3 cents for each ½ cent that such price is above 6 cents per pound).

(2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the price of 92-score Chicago butter times 1.25, minus 5 cents, times 100.

(3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying by 0.035 the price for Class II butterfat and subtracting this from the Class II price for milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat and dividing the result by 0.965.

Class II-A (3.5 percent butterfat):

(1) The price per hundredweight of Class II milk (3.5 percent) minus 25 cents.

(2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the percentage that the Class II (1) (a) price is of the Class II (1) price, times 25, subtracted from the Class II (1) (a) price and multiplied by 100.

(3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying by 0.035 the price of Class II-A butterfat and subtracting this from the Class II-A price for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat and dividing the result by 0.965.

Butterfat differentials:

Class prices - None. Butterfat and skim milk are priced separately.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location differentials:

None

Method of accounting for milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

On milk received from producer during May, June, and July, eight percent of the pool value is deducted. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into three equal parts and included in the uniform price computation for each month.

Interhandler transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat transferred or divided by an approved plant in the form of milk, skim milk or cream is classified as Class I if (1) moved to a producer-handler (2) moved to another approved plant where producer milk is received unless a statement, subject to verification, is signed by the buyer indicating Class II or Class II-A utilization of such skim milk or butterfat.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II-A.

Outside sales:

Milk sold outside the area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk and butterfat transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant is classified: (1) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant more than 100 miles from the marketing area; (2) as Class I if moved less than 100 miles from the marketing area unless the buyer permits an audit by the market administrator to verify usage as Class II or Class II-A.

Producer-handler:

A person who produces milk for sale on routes in the area and who receives no milk from other producers is exempt from the pricing provisions of the order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers of approved plants are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including handler's own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I. Handlers who operate unapproved plants make payment only on that Class I disposed of within the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

None

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler who operates an unapproved plant must pay the difference between the Class I and Class II price.

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

Citation	Date Published	Action
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 7883	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7768	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11043	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7918	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/1/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7919	3/30/52	Amendment No. 2

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 3845	5/1/52	Amendment No. 2

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7307	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1

MUSKOGEE - ORDER NO. 29

16 FR 5037	5/30/51	Order

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11

OMAHA - ORDER NO. 35

Citation	Date Published	Action
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Amendment No. 4

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8

NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42

17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended

NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43

16 FR 8420	8/23/51	Order
17 FR 3817	4/30/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 4287	5/10/52	Order suspending certain provisions

QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

Citation	Date Published	Action
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Amendment No. 6
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 7

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49

17 FR 3013	4/8/52	Order
17 FR 5934	7/2/52	Correction

DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56

17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order

PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended

CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/3/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions

TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

Citation	Date Published	Action
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5

FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76

17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96

Citation	Date Published	Action
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3